

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1839.

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BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
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FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the *Laws of the United States*.
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TERMS.

SUBSCRIPTION.—For one year, in advance, \$2 50; if not paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within the year, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times, \$1 50; 3 months, \$4 50; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15. Longer ones in proportion.

ON LOW SPIRITS.

LOW SPIRITS is a certain state of the mind accompanied by indigestion, wherein the greatest evils are apprehended upon the slightest grounds, and the worst consequences imagined. Ancient medical writers supposed this disease to be confined to those particular regions of the abdomen technically called hypochondria which are situated on the right or left side of the cavity, whence comes the name hypochondriasis.

SYMPTOMS.—The common corporeal symptoms are flatulency in the stomach or bowels, acid eructations, costiveness, spasmodic pains and often an utter inability of fixing the attention upon any subject of importance or engaging in any thing that demands vigour or courage. Also languidness; the mind becomes irritable, thoughtful, desponding, melancholy and dejected, accompanied by a total derangement of the nervous system. The mental feelings and peculiar train of ideas that haunt the imagination and overwhelm the judgement, exhibit it an infinite diversity. The wisest and best of men are as prone to this affliction as the weakest.

CAUSES.—A sedentary life of any kind especially severe study, protracted to a late hour in the night, and rarely relieved by social intercourse or exercise, a dissolute habit, great excess in eating and drinking, immoderate use of mercury, violent purgatives, the suppression of some habitual discharge (on the obstruction of the menues) or more important organs within the abdomen is frequent cause.

TREATMENT.—The principal objects of treatment are, to remove indigestion, strengthen the body and enliven the spirits which may be promoted by exercise, early hours, regular meals, pleasant conversation—the bowels (if costive) should be carefully regulated by the occasional use of a mild aperient. We know nothing better adapted to obtain this end than Dr. Wm. Evans' Purgative Pills, being mild and certain in their operation. The bowels being once cleansed his inestimable Camomile Pills, [which are tonic, anodyne, and antispasmodic] are an infallible remedy, and without dispute have proved a great blessing to the numerous public.

Some physicians have recommended a free use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to: in many cases it greatly aggravates the symptoms.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Nervous diseases, liver complaints, dyspepsia, bilious diseases, piles, consumption, coughs, colds, spitting of blood, pain in the chest and side, ulcers, female weakness, mercurial diseases, and all hypochondriacal, low spirits, palpitation of the heart, nervous weakness, fluor albus, seminal weakness, indigestion, loss of appetite, heart burn, general debility, bodily weakness, chlorosis or green sickness, flatulency, hysterical faintings, hysterics, headaches, hiccup, sickness, nightmare, rheumatism, asthma, tic douloureux, cramp, spasmodic affections, and those who are victims to that most excruciating disorder, Gout, will find relief from their sufferings by a course of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Also, nausea, vomiting, pains in the side, limbs, head, stomach, or back, dimness or confusion of sight, noises in the inside, alternate flushes of heat and chilliness, tremors, watchings, agitation, anxiety, bad dreams, spasms. Principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York.

The following interesting and astonishing facts, are amongst the numerous cures performed by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine, Principal Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York, where the Doctor may be consulted personally or by letter [post paid] from any part of the United States. Persons requiring medicines and advice, must enclose a Bank Note, or Order.

CERTIFICATES.

More conclusive Proofs of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Wm. Evans' celebrated Camomile and Purgative Antibilious Pills, in alleviating afflicted mankind.

LIVER COMPLAINT. TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, north sixth street near second street, Williamsburg, suffered for the last 10 years with Liver Complaint restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.—Symptoms: habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, depression of spirits, languor and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without aggravation of the pain, urine high colored, with other symptoms indicating great derangement of the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians but received no relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others which it is not essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss.
Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island being duly sworn, do depose and say that the facts set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOS. BROWNE.

Husband of Hannah Browne.
Sworn before me this 4th day of Jan. 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, Com. of Deeds.

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicine.

DYSPEPSIA. TEN YEARS' STANDING.—Mr. J. McKensie, 176 Stanton street was afflicted with the above complaint for ten years which incapacitated him at intervals for the period of six years, from attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the salutary treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

SYMPTOMS.—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, disturbed rest, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side an extreme degree of languor and faintness; any endeavor to pursue his business causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKensie is daily attending to his business, and none of the above symptoms have returned since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man. He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

Dr. Evans' celebrated medicines for sale at his principal Office 100 Chatham street N. Y., and his General Western Office, 47, Wall street Louisville, Ky. where agents can always be supplied. Also at Lexington, Ky., and at all principal Towns in the United States.

A letter from Mr. Sheldon G. Gilbert to Dr. Wm. Evans' proprietor of the celebrated Camomile Pills:

Dear Sir:—Had the immortal Cowper known the medicinal qualities of the Camomile Plant, he as well as thousands since, (beside myself,) would have experienced its wonderful effects on the nervous system. The public utility of Cowper was blighted in the bud, through the natural effect of his nervous debility upon the mental powers, which made it necessary for him to seek relief beneath the rural shade, but the calm retreat gave his physical nature no repose. If some one then had known the secret of concentrating the medical virtues of Camomile, the discoverer would have been immortalized with poetic zeal as the benefactor of suffering men.

The above lines were prompted from the effect I have experienced from Dr. Wm. Evans' Camomile Pills.

Yours, with esteem,

SHELDON G. GILBERT.

Durham, Green county, New York.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED CAMOMILE, and FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, and other Family Medicines, for sale at his principal Office 100 Chatham Street, New York, and at his general Western Office, 47 Wall Street, Louisville, Ky., where Agents can always be supplied—also, for sale by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky., 37 West Main Street. S. C. PARK-HURST, 23 South Market st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A. Castor, Maysville, and at all the principal towns in the Union.

CAUTION.

Dr. Wm. Evans will not be responsible for the Genuineness of the Camomile Pills unless they are bought of Dr. Evans or his authorized agents.

There is one agent in every county. Buy of none but agents, as many druggists who otherwise respectable, have imposed upon the invalid by selling a spurious article, wholesale druggists are not Dr. Evans' agents therefore respectable dealers in the country ought not to get a spurious article of them but write for the genuine No. 100 Chatham St. N. Y. where the Pills are manufactured and sold wholesale. Only place in Louisville for the sale of his celebrated medicines is at his General Western Office, 47 Wall Street Louisville Ky. at which office all Western agents can be supplied.

TO PARENTS.—It is stated by eminent medical writers that at least one-third of the Children in the Western part of the United States die from teething, and disease caused thereby. Read the following.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' CELEBRATED SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.

This infallible has preserved hundreds of children, when thought past recovery, from convulsions, and soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the gums, the child will recover. This preparation is so innocent, so efficacious, and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. When infants are at the age of four months, though there is no appearance of teeth, one bottle should be used on the gums to open the pores. Parents should never be without the Syrup in the nursery where there are young children; for if a child wakes in the night with pain in the gums, the Syrup immediately gives ease by opening the pores and healing the gums, thereby preventing Convulsions, Fevers, &c.

DIRECTIONS.

☞ Please shake the bottle when first opened ☞

When children begin to be in pain with their teeth shooting in their gums, put a little of the Syrup in a tea-spoon, and with a finger let the child's gums be rubbed for two or three minutes, three times a day. It must not be put to the breast immediately, for the milk would take the Syrup off too soon. When the teeth are just coming through their gums, mothers should immediately apply the Syrup, it will prevent their children having a fever, and undergoing that powerful operation of lancing the gums, which always makes the next tooth much harder to come through, and sometimes causes death.

☞ Price \$1 per bottle. — Sold 100 Chatham st., N. Y.

A single trial of this invaluable medicine will test its unrivalled virtues.

In no instance in the many thousand cases where it has been used has it failed to give immediate relief to the infantile sufferer.

For sale at Dr. Wm. Evans' Principal Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York; also at his General Western Office, 47, Wall st., Louisville Ky., and by his authorized agents throughout the Union; and by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, 37 West Main st.

OREAR & BERKLEY.

To their agents in the country see list of agents in this paper.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

Dr. Wm. EVANS' FEMALE OR DOMESTIC PILLS. These Pills are particularly for Females, of whom many suffer from diseases incident to their sex.

This medicine invariably removes all obstructions, and creates a new and healthy action throughout the system. See directions and other useful information which accompany each box, a pack contains two kinds, No. 1 and 2, price 50c. packs for sale at Dr. Evans' principal office, 100 Chatham street, N. Y. and General Western Office, 47 Wall street, Louisville, Ky., and by OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington, Ky.

37 West Main street.

Lexington, May 39, 1839—21 ly

OREAR & BERKLEY, Lexington; H. C. Laughlin, Versailles; Ellis & Smith, Shelbyville; R. White, Newcastles; Chilton, Ellis & Voices, Berea; E. S. Ayres, Bedford; J. R. Morrison, Westport; Medley & Elgin, Georgetown; Root & Smith, Carrollton; J. W. Martin, Ghent; G. Reed, Warsaw; J. Wilson, Mortonsville; and by at least one advertised agent in each county. Be sure and get the genuine.

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her Tavern House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and finished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors. Her Tables shall be, at all times, supplied with every thing the country affords—and in addition, it will be furnished with GIBSON AND FRESH FISH whenever they can be had. Her Bar shall be supplied with the choicest and best of Liquors and Wines, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the BLUE LICK SPRINGS equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 12, 1839—24 ly

N. B. It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is more extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducting, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told, that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

☞ Boarding per day, (for any time less than a week,) \$1 25.—Per week \$8 00.

The following beautiful and touching lines are from the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette. They were suggested by the following incident, which we give in the language of the author. A few days since I was standing in front of a country dwelling, when a Turtle Dove settled in the road, and began collecting the grains and seeds which accident had distributed there. A person came out of the house with a gun, and before I observed his purpose, was in the act of pulling the trigger upon the poor bird. I threw up the muzzle with my hand and the gun was discharged. The dove flew away.

O SPARE THAT DOVE.

BY THOMAS B. McNEVER, ESQ.

Oh! spare that Dove, it harmed not thee,
Its gentle spirit knows no harm,
Her nest is built on yonder tree,
Oh! who could make its inmates mourn.
Her mate sits on the branch above
To guard his nestlings from alarm,
And booms his mellow note of love
Impatient for her safe return.

Oh, spare that Dove—the cruel deed—
To see her mild expiring eye—
I cannot bear to see her bleed,
To see her shudder, and to die.
Oh let her live, to love resigned
Her blameless life from guilt is free,
She was by Nature's God designed
The emblem of divinity.

Oh, spare that Dove—the man of peace
To her he's consigned the sacred charge
Then flung her from the holy barge.
With noiseless pinions to the shore
Of Ararat she swiftly pressed,
The olive branch then joyous bore
And gave the man the pledge of rest.

Then spare that Dove—in mercy spare—
No angry passions rend her breast,
She asks to live, to love and share
With him she loves her peaceful nest;
I would not harm that helpless Dove
For all that pride and pomp confer,
To man she bore the branch of love,
Let mankind bear the branch to her.
Then spare that Dove.

THE MOTHER AND THE CHILD.

Whence comes the gibberish which is almost invariably used by mothers and nurses to children? Take for example the following, which will answer the two-fold purpose of illustrating my question and perpetuating one of the peculiarities of the age:—

A few days ago I was called to spend an hour in the afternoon with Mr. Slang, whose wife is the mother of a child about eight months old.

While I was there, the child in the nurse's arms, in another room began to cry.

"You Rose," said Mrs. Slang, "quiet that child."

"Rose walked it, and sung to it, but it did not hush."

"You Rose, if you don't quiet that child I lay I'll make you."

"I is tried, ma'am," said Rose, "an' he would'n't git hushed." [Child cries louder.]

"Fetch him here to me, you good for nothing hussy you. What's the matter with him?" reaching out her arms to receive him.

"I dun know, ma'am."

"Nhee—nhum—nha—nhum," mocking and grinning at Rose.

As Rose delivered the child, she gave visible signs of dodging just as the child left her arms; and that she might not be disappointed, Mrs. Slang gave her a box in which there seemed to be no anger mixed at all, and which she received as a matter of course, without even changing countenance under it.

"Dar, den," said Mrs. Slang, "come along's muddie (mother). Did nassy Yosey (Rosey) pague muddie thweety chilluns?" (children)—pressing the child to her bosom, and rocking it backward and forward tenderly. "Muddins will whippy ole nassy Yosey. Ah! you ole ugly Yosey," knocking at Rose playfully. "Da, den, muddie did whip nassy Yosey."

[Child continues to cry.]

"Why, what upon the earth ails the child?—Rose, you have hurt this child somehow or other."

"No, ma'am, cl' I didn't—I was just sittin' down dar in the rock'n chair long side o' Miss Nancy's bureau, an' wan't doin' nothin' 'tall to him, jist playin' with him, and he jist began to cry o' herself, when nobody wan't in dar nuther, sept jist me and him, and I was—"

"Nhing—nhing—nhing—and I expect you hit his head aginst the bureau. Let muddie see where ole bad Yosey knocky heady 'gin de bureau. Muddie will see," taking off the child's cap and finding nothing.

[Child cries on.]

"Muddie's baby was hungry. Dat was what ails muddie's darling thweety ones. Was 'cho hungry, and no body would give little darling anyting fo' eat 'tall, 'tall—offers the breast to the child, who rejects it, rolls over, kicks, and screams worse than ever.

"Hush! you little brat! I believe it's nothing in the world but mere crossness. Hush! [shaking it] hush, I tell you!" [Child cries to the ne plus ultra.]

"Why, surely a pin must stick in the child.—Yes, was naughty pin sticky chilluns? Let muddie see where ugly pin ticky pretious creter—[examining]—why, no, it isn't a pin—what can be the matter with the child? It must have the cholice, surely. Rose, go bring me the paregoric off the mantelpiece. Yees muddie's pretious darry baby," pressing to her bosom, and rocking it. [Child cries on.]

Rose brought the paregoric, handed it, and got her expectations realized as before.

"Now go bring me the sugar and some water." Rose brought them, and delivered both without the customary reward; for at that instant the child being perfectly still on the lap, hushed.

The paregoric was administered, and the child received it with only a whimper now and then. As soon as it received the medicine, the mother

raised it up, and it began to cry.

"Why, Lord held my soul, what's the matter with the child? What have you done to him, you little hussy?" rising and walking towards Rose.

"Cl' missus, wan't doin' nothin' 'tall—was jist sittin' down dar by Miss Nancy's bu—"

"You lie, you slut," hitting her a passing slap. "I know you've hurt him. Hush my baby [singing the Coquet] don't you cry, your sweet heart will come by'm by: da de dum dum, day, da de dum diddle dum da."

[Child cries on.]

"Lord help my soul and body, what can be the matter with my baby?" tears coming into her own eyes. "Something's the matter with it, I know it is," laying the child on her lap and feeling its arm to see if it flinched at the touch of any particular spot; but the child cried less while she was feeling it that before.

"Yes, dat was it, wanted little arms yubbed, mudder will yub its little arms."

[Child begins again.]

"What upon the earth can make my baby cry so?" rising and walking to the window.

[Stops at the window and the child hushes.]

"Yes, dat was it; did want to look out de windys. See the pretty chickens. O o h—look at the beauty rooster! Yonders ole aunt Betty—"

See ole aunt Betty, pickin' chip fo' bake bicky (biscuit) fo' good chilluns. Good aunt Betty fo' make bicky for sweet baby's supper."

[Child begins again.]

"Hoo-o-o, see de widdy?" knocking on the window.

[Child screams.]

"You Rose, what have you done to this child? You little hussy you, if you don't tell me how you hurt him, I will whip you as long as I can find you."

"Missus I 'cl' I never done nothin' 'tall to him; I was jist sittin' down da by Miss Nancy's bu—"

"If you say Miss Niss Nancy's bureau to me again, I'll stuff Miss Nancy's bureau down your throat, you little lying slut. I'm just as sure you hurt him, as if I'd seen you. How did you hurt him?"

Here Rose was reduced to a non plus—for, upon the peril of having a bureau in her throat, she dare not repeat the oft told tale, and she knew no other. She therefore stood mute.

"Julia," said Mr. Slang, "bring the child to me, and let me see if I can discover the cause of his crying."

Mr. Slang took the child and commenced a careful examination of it. He removed its cap, and beginning at the crown of its head he extended his search slowly and cautiously downward, accompanying the eye with the touch of the finger.

He had not proceeded far in this way, before he discovered in the right ear of the child, a small feather, the cause of course, of all his wailing.

The cause removed, the child soon changed its tears to smiles, greatly to the delight of all, and to none more than to Rose.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On the passage of the ship *Anaxander*, from New Orleans, to New York, a young lad about fourteen years, from a naturally frolicsome and mischievous disposition, became so troublesome in his pranks, that it was threatened by the Captain if they were continued that he would confine him in a water cask. Our youngster took no heed however, and at his next offence was put in the cask, which was headed up, leaving a large bung hole for the admission of air. That night the ship encountered a violent storm and in a sudden lurch, the cask containing the boy, rolled over into the sea. The circumstance was not noticed by those on board. Fortunately the cask struck bung up, and floated about thirty hours, when it was thrown upon the Beach at Cape St. Blas. Here the boy made desperate efforts to extricate himself from his prison without success, and in despair gave up to die. Some cows however strolling on the Beach were attracted to the cask, and in walking around it, one of the number it being fly time, switched her tail into the bung hole, which the lad grasped with a desperate resolution. The cow bellowed and set off for life, and after running some two hundred yards with the cask, struck it against a log on the beach, and knocked it as we say, into a cock'd hat. The boy thus providentially released was discovered by some fishermen on the Point and taken into Appalachicola, where a small collection being made for him, he was enabled to proceed North by the way of Columbus.—*St. Joseph Times.*

That's a d—d lie Tim, as the vintner in the suds said, on listening to a similar tale.

From "Grant's Bonch and the Bar."

EXCESSIVE POLITENESS.

Nine unhappy men were appointed to receive sentence of death for various offences. It so happened, however, that in entering the names of the unfortunate parties, on being convicted, on his own slip of paper, Baron Graham omitted one of them. The nine were brought up, and the eight, whose names were on this paper, received sentence of death. The ninth, who stood in mute astonishment. The clerk, perceiving the mistake called to his lordship, just as he was opening the door to leave the court. Turning about and casting a look of surprise at the prisoner, he hurried back to his seat, and putting on the black cap he addressed the prisoner in the following manner, giving at the time a profusion of bows: "My good man, I really beg your pardon for the mistake, it was entirely a mistake—altogether a mistake, I assure you. The sentence of the court on you is, that you be taken to the place of execution and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And the Lord have mercy on your soul. I do beg your pardon: I'm very sorry for the mistake, I assure you." So saying he made another low bow to the unhappy man, and then quitted the court.

BANK PAPER.—Every new emission of paper renders the circulating medium cheaper, and, consequently, every vendible commodity dearer.

In the year 1810, the amount of the banking capital of the United States was a little upwards of one hundred and forty-five millions of dollars; in the year 1838, it was very near three hundred and eighteen millions, being more than doubled in eight years. In the year 1830 the amount of all the bank notes in circulation throughout the United States was sixty-one millions; in 1837 the amount was one hundred and forty-nine millions. Is it surprising that the price of beef and other necessaries of life should have been greatly augmented under such circumstances? It is the issuers of these bank notes who ought to be called to account for raising the price of beef, and not the drovers.

The issuers of paper money are the real monopolists—for they are privileged to manufacture money whenever it suits them—while the rest of the community, to whom no such privilege belongs, are compelled to earn it by the sweat of their brows. It matters little to these nabobs whether they pay four bits or one bit for beef, because the money with which they purchase costs but little. Those who belong not to the privileged class receive no higher price for their labor than they did five years ago, while the paper money manufactured by the nabobs for their own use prompts them to consume larger quantities of luxuries and conveniences, and thus to render them dearer to the poor. This is the natural and inevitable course of things.—The amount of paper manufactured into money is more than twice now as it was in 1830; and it necessarily follows that beef and all other commodities are much dearer now than they were then.—*Louisianian.*

On Sunday afternoon, as the Philadelphia train of cars was passing to the Pratt street depot, a small boy who was on the track had his foot nearly cut off by one of the wheels which ran over it.

In Philadelphia, on Saturday, in the same way, a little girl had a foot and ankle completely severed from her leg.

The St. Louis papers mention the arrival there of eight boats from the Yellow Stone river, with 24,000 buffalo robes worth about \$100,000.

STATISTICS OF THE PRESS.

The following information respecting the number of Newspapers, Magazines and Periodicals published in the United States, on the 1st of July, 1839, is derived from returns made to the General Post Office Department at Washington. We copy it from the *Globe*:

Maine	41
New Hampshire	25
Vermont	31
Massachusetts (at Boston 65)	124
Rhode Island	14
Connecticut	31
New York (at New York city 71)	274
New Jersey	39
Maryland (at Baltimore 20)	48
Pennsylvania (at Philadelphia 71)	253
Delaware	3
District Columbia (at Washington 11)	16
Virginia (at Richmond 10)	52
North Carolina	30
South Carolina	20
Georgia	33
Florida Territory	9
Alabama	34
Mississippi	38
Louisiana (at New Orleans 10)	26
Arkansas	4
Tennessee	50
Kentucky	31
Ohio (at Cincinnati 27)	164
Michigan	31
Wisconsin Territory	5
Iowa Territory	3
Indiana	69
Illinois	33
Missouri	25

1,555

Of the above 116 are published daily, 14 tri-weekly, 39 semi-weekly, and 991 once a week. The remainder are issued semi-monthly, monthly and quarterly, principally magazines and reviews. Many of the daily papers also issue tri-weeklies, semi-weeklies and weeklies. Thirty eight are in the German language, four in the French, and one in the Spanish. Several of the New Orleans papers are printed in French and English.

A very pretty *Coquette*, resident at St. Albans, had been pre-engaged to a country gentleman in the neighborhood, to accompany him to a dance, at a ball given at the Town Hall. A gallant captain, however, intervened, and in a jeering mood, persuaded the young lady to abandon her previous engagements in favor of himself. To this she assented. The plain yeoman, overhearing all that had passed, with a frigid indifference moved towards the card table, and set down to a rubber of whist. The captain in a few minutes afterwards trippingly stepped up to the lady, and bowing, made a hundred apologies for an unseen mistake he had fallen into, saying that he had quite forgotten the circumstance, but he had engaged himself to hand a lady down the following dance on his first entering the room, but that her first engagement would stand good, and he would attend her in the two consecutive dances.—The neglected one overheard all that passed, and a short time had elapsed when the new figure was proclaimed. The lady, approaching the whist table, said, I believe, Mr. B., it is time for us to take our positions. The old fashioned suitor, in the act of dividing the pack for the next dealer, courteously replied, No, madam, I mean to keep my position—when ladies shuffle I cut.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1839.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

RICHARD HAWES,
ROBERT N. WICKLIFFE,
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

JACOB HUGHES,
JAMES G. MCKINNEY,
C. CHILTON MOORE,
RICHARD PINDELL,
LARKIN B. SMITH,
THOMAS M. HICKEY.

Mr. GEORGE NOBLE is authorized to receive and receipt for any moneys due for subscriptions or advertisements published in the Kentucky Gazette. He will very shortly call upon our patrons in Fayette county, when it is hoped every individual will be prepared to make payment. In fact, the life or death of the Gazette must depend upon our making collections. We are neither able or willing to procure bank accommodations to enable us to prosecute our business; and if payment is neglected, the Gazette must be "boxed up and sent to the Surgeons for dissection."

The examination of the pupils in our City School, will take place on the 29th, 30th and 31st inst. See advertisement.

MR. McCLEERY'S CONCERT.—We were present at Mr. Giron's Saloon on Saturday evening last, at the Concert. The audience was fashionable, and more numerous than was anticipated, considering the weather. The performance, we believe, gave universal satisfaction. It will be perceived by our advertising columns, that Mr. McCleery will give another concert, at Mr. Giron's, this evening.

There will be a Barbecue Dinner at Mr. F. Sacrey's, on Coffers' Branch, near the Kentucky river, in Fayette country, this day.

By an advertisement in the Observer and Reporter we ascertain that the Clarke Agricultural Fair will be held on the 12th and 13th September. Through the same channel, we learn that the Transylvania Medical School will commence on the first Monday in November.

The races over the Association Course near Lexington, will commence on the fourth Tuesday, (24th) September. This we learn by an advertisement in the Intelligencer.

Professor Cross is to deliver the address of the Philomathean Society of Indiana University, at Bloomington, on the last Wednesday in September next.

HARMONY AMONG POLITICIANS.—In Louisville all the candidates for the House of Representatives have declined the canvass, except Mr. Read, Whig, and Mr. Pitcher, Democrat. Two members to be elected. This is a pleasant state of things.

MR. WEBSTER.—We published, in a late number, the letter of Mr. Webster withdrawing his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency. Mr. Webster certainly has commended himself to the Whig party by this voluntary renunciation of his claims, for the sake, no doubt of union and harmony. Yet, Mr. Webster's position seems to us still a little equivocal. We should have been gratified if Mr. Webster had taken some notice of the very injudicious presentation of his name, by the Anti-Masonic Convention, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. His silence upon the subject gives ground for the inference that he abides the nomination. If this be so, his course does much harm. It is generally thought that Mr. Clay will receive the nomination of the National Convention, and that Mr. Tallmadge will be upon the ticket for Vice President. Surely Mr. Webster does not contemplate another Whig ticket, composed of General Harrison and himself. It would be at war with the general tone and spirit of his letter, withdrawing from the canvass for President.

Our views in reference to this subject, of the Presidential candidate, have been so often developed, that we rather thought we never would again advert to the subject, until after the meeting of the Convention. We have merely alluded to it now, in connection with an important political document emanating from a distinguished candidate for the Presidency.

We have for years, witnessed the towering ambition of Mr. Clay. We have observed that no one could, with impunity, interfere with the course he had prescribed to himself; but we must confess that the foregoing, being the leading article in the Observer & Reporter of Saturday last, has placed him in a new light.

That Mr. Clay has been contending for himself, and for himself alone, for years, we have believed, and his course, we had thought, would have borne us out in this opinion. But it now appears, to take the Observer as the expounder of his views, that he is not content to be elevated to the Presidential chair, but that the second officer must also be of his selection.

Has not our godlike namesake been yielding his claims ever since Mr. Clay entered the arena? and has he not, even now, abandoned all pretensions to the Presidency? Yet even this, it seems, is insufficient, to appease the craving maw of the Western orator! Mr. Webster must not only decline being a candidate for the Presidency, but he must refuse the nomination for Vice President, however humiliating its acceptance may have been to the godlike man.

It is well known to those who have paid any attention to the movements of political aspirants, that Mr. Webster and his friends have hitherto

yielded all claims to the Presidential chair, to Mr. Clay, but it now seems, that even this is not sufficient. He must not only abandon the first office, but give to Mr. Clay the selection of the second officer.

How far the dictation, in favour of Mr. Tallmadge, will be submitted to by the friends of Mr. Webster;—how far it will be borne by the Whig party has yet to be ascertained. For our own part, we apprehend the "coultter is set rather too digging." We are free to believe, that the Whigs of a majority of the States, will, at the Harrisburg Convention, nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency; but gullible as we believe many of those to be, we cannot believe they are prepared to sanction his naming the Vice President.

It would, probably have been fortunate for Mr. Clay, if his mouthpiece in Lexington had adhered to his first intention, "never again to advert to the subject;" but the second thought has prevailed, and the Whigs are taught to know what is expected from them. The thinking part of the Whigs cannot fail to view this matter in its true light. They must see the determination of Mr. Clay and his friends to take into their holy keeping, the whole political concerns of the country. That Mr. Webster shall not only decline the nomination of President, but that he shall not run for the Vice President, because Mr. Tallmadge is designated, by Mr. Clay, to run on the ticket with him.

If the hundreds who attended at the court-house in this city to hear the godlike man's speech—if Robert Wickliffe, Sen., who drew him out by his introductory,—if the Observer & Reporter, which hailed him as the pure patriot, are now willing to abandon him, when he only asks for the Vice Presidency, it is time for the country to enquire into the cause of this abandonment.

When this is done, it will be found, that such is the will of Henry Clay!

If we are in error, we have been led into it by the article above quoted from the Observer & Reporter.

We are not the advocate of Mr. Webster; but are not surprised, that his friends should feel regret and mortification, when every attempt of theirs to advance his political fortunes are paralyzed, to subserve the views of the great western orator.

For the Kentucky Gazette,

At an adjourned meeting of the city Military Companies held at the court house, on the 18th inst., Capt. S. C. Trotter was called to the chair, and J. W. Finnell appointed Secretary. Whereupon the following Preamble and resolutions: were presented by Sergeant Bradford:

Whereas, There exists at present, among the military of our city, a great want of zeal and military spirit—and whereas, it is believed by many, that a camp drill would re-instate, in a great measure, the good discipline of our soldiers, and invigorate the health of all such as would participate. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Volunteer Companies of the 42nd Regt. do form a battalion on the 30th day of July, for a camp drill, to continue five days.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to invite the Woodford companies, and the Rifle company and Cavalry of this county, to join with us in our contemplated drill. And should they accept the invitation, request them to encamp in or near the city, the evening previous to the day of starting, and that we will parade on that evening to escort them into the city.

Resolved, That a committee of three, (one from each company,) be appointed to select and request permission to encamp upon the farm of some citizen of this county.

Resolved, That the strictest harmony and love shall prevail amongst us; and that the commander be requested to publish to us verbally, such laws as he may consider necessary to govern the encampment.

Resolved, That Gen. Leslie Combs, be waited upon by a committee, with the request, to take command of the several companies composing the encampment, and also, to furnish him with a copy of the foregoing resolutions. And be it further Resolved, That Messrs. Trotter, Postlethwaite, and Forbes constitute said committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be handed to each of our city papers, with a request to publish the same.

The meeting then adjourned.
S. C. TROTTER, Chrm.
JNO. W. FINNELL, Sec'y.

From the Western (Boonville) Emigrant.
WAR AMONG THE CHEROKEES.
We are informed by a gentleman directly from Arkansas, that a war is now raging among the Cherokees.

It appears that difficulties and dissensions originating in an unwillingness on the part of Ross and others to submit to the terms of the treaty by which they ceded to the United States the territory formerly occupied by them, had resolved the nation into two parties, styled the Ross party and the Ridge party, each contending for the ascendancy. The followers of Bushy-head, as he is called, may, we presume, be said to constitute a third party. The latter individual, however, has hitherto acted rather in the character of pacificator, and has employed himself chiefly in efforts to effect a reconciliation.

On the 20th of June their National Council assembled for the purpose of legislation. The rejection of a law proposed by a member of the Ridge party so highly offended that party that they withdrew from the council; and subsequently the Ross party resolved to destroy all the chiefs belonging to the Ridge party, appointing for the execution of this purpose, a committee of forty individuals to each of said chiefs. They succeeded in accomplishing their bloody design, in every instance but one—One single chief (his name forgotten) happened not to be at home. He rallied the Ridge party, and on the 28th marched upon the Ross party; a battle ensued which resulted in a loss on both sides variously estimated at from forty to seventy lives. Ross was among

the slain. Now that Ridge and Ross are both dead, it is hoped and believed by many, that Bushy-head, by his great popularity with his tribe will yet succeed in effecting a reconciliation between the parties. The Cherokees refuse to receive the beef which the contracting agent was furnishing them; and have threatened to take his life, unless he pay them the money.

From the Arkansas State Gazette.

THE CHEROKEES.—By passengers who arrived here in the Cinderella, on Sunday last, we have further accounts from the Indians west. Things remain in the same condition as stated in our last, no further acts of violence having transpired.—Each party still appears determined to stand to the position it has assumed, and some of our citizens, who have opportunities of judging, are under the impression that more blood will be shed before the excitement will be allayed. We hope, however, that our red friends will see the inutilty of bringing matters to such extremities, which must result in ruin to their whole nation, and cannot possibly benefit permanently either party. If the present warlike feeling is permitted to slumber for a while, matters could easily be fixed by a general council.

We understand that a council of the nation has been in session, at which Capt. ARMSTRONG, the Superintendent of the Western Territory, exerted himself to bring matters to a peaceful conclusion, but without success.

We are glad to learn that the number killed during the present unlucky feud, is not so great as we were at first informed; three only have been killed—the two Ridges, and Boudinot.

A BLOODY BATTLE—TWO THOUSAND MEN KILLED.

Buenos Ayres papers to May 11th, received by the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce via Boston, bring the particulars of a bloody battle which took place on the 31st of March, at a place called Pago Largo between the army of Corrientes (one of the Provinces of the Republic of Rio de la Plata) and the troops of Entre Rios (another of said Provinces), which the Corrientians, in connexion with the Oriental Republic of which Monte Video is the capital) were attempting to revolutionize.

It will be recollected that not many months since, Gen. Fructoso Rivera, or Frutos as he is familiarly called, raised an insurrection in the Oriental Republic, and succeeded in ousting Gen. Oribe from the Presidential chair, which Rivera of course immediately ascended, adopting such forms of procedure as would best serve his purposes. Oribe, with a number of his friends, escaped to Buenos Ayres, and awakened in that capital so much interest in his own behalf and in opposition to Rivera, that the latter determined on revenge, and accordingly issued a Declaration of war against the United Provinces.

In this he was encouraged by the French authorities at Monte Video, who were in hopes the movement would result in the downfall of Rosas (Governor of Buenos Ayres, and therefore ex-officio conductor of the foreign operations of the United Provinces). This hope was strengthened when, soon after, means were found to gain the co-operation of the Province of Corrientes, through the influence of its Governor, Gen. Astrada. So here were the Oriental Republic and the Province of Corrientes, encouraged by the French authorities at Montevideo, about to make war upon the United Provinces. And for convenience sake they directed their first operations against the Province of Entre Rios. The rest is sufficiently told in the annexed extracts:

Buenos Ayres, May 4.—The official details of the battle of Pago Largo, are published in the Gaceta Mercantil, in a despatch from General Pascual Echagüe to H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, dated head quarters Curusacuatia, 5th ult. It states that the army of Corrientes, in number more than five thousand men, including 450 infantry and artillery, with three 4 pounders, occupied an advantageous position. The right wing of the army of Entre Rios was commanded by General Justo Jose Urquiza, the centre by General Servando Gomez, and the left under the immediate orders of the Commander in Chief General Echague. The Entre Rios cavalry charged that of Corrientes with such impetuosity, that the latter was speedily thrown into disorder, and cut down in all directions, whilst the infantry of Entre Rios, consisting of 360 men, with two 2 pounders, killed or took prisoners all the infantry of their opponents, and captured the three pieces of artillery above mentioned. The reserve of the Entre Rios army took no part in the action; its assistance not being necessary. The Corrientinos left on the field of battle 1,960 men killed, including 84 officers, as also General Beron de Astrada, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Corrientes, and Commander-in-chief of its army. 450 prisoners, 500 muskets, 1500 lances, 360 carbines, a nearly equal number of swords, 6 wagons of ammunition, more than 4000 horses, a standard, the baggage, correspondence, &c., fell into the hands of the victors.

The despatch concludes as follows:—"Our loss in the glorious victory over the rebel army consists of 5 officers killed, 8 wounded, 50 soldiers killed and 96 wounded."

Under date of 16th July, 2, P. M. the N. York Express says—

The advance in Exchange on England to 110 per cent, and this rate asked by the U. S. Bank, has caused some apprehension. The arrival within a few days of a large amount of British goods, has impressed the public with the idea that the orders for goods are larger than was supposed. Under these circumstances it would be surprising if specie should be required to be shipped. It should be kept in mind, however, that there is yet about seventy thousand bales of cotton in this market, nearly all of which is to be laid down in Europe. This of itself is worth over four millions of dollars, and as this is but a portion of the crop remaining, there must be a good deal of Exchange to be drawn for.

The New York Express of Monday, 2 P. M. says:

The rate of Exchange on London is 110, and on Paris 4.89
The Bank of the United States, at Philadelphia, has issued a circular calling in 20 per cent. every 60 days on stocks and accommodation loans.

The British Queen is not telegraphed, and there seems to be a very strong belief, without much authority, however, that her day of sailing was put off. All interested in money matters await her arrival with the greatest anxiety.

STOCK SALES.—It appears from a statement in the U. S. Commercial and Statistical Register, published at Philadelphia, that the aggregate amount of Stocks sold at the Brokers' Board in N. York during the month of June, was \$3,684,460 53; average \$147,378 42 per day. In Philadelphia, \$701,476 48; averaging \$28,059,06 per day.
It is calculated (adds the Journal of Commerce) that the commissions paid to Brokers for selling certain stocks, say the Delaware & Hudson, have amounted, in the course of a few years, to more than the value of the stock itself.

THE BALLOON; PERILOUS VOYAGE.
Boston, June 18, 1839.

The wind was West North West, with a strong breeze, when Mr. Lauriat ascended in his balloon

from Chelsea, yesterday afternoon; and as he rose from the garden of the Chelsea House, where the balloon was inflated, he was driven by the force of the wind against the branches of a tree, and five of the cords by which the car was attached to the acrostat were severed, and Mr. Lauriat was in eminent danger of being thrown out.—The balloon, however, was wafted on, at a low elevation, toward Shidey Point, where Mr. L., endeavored to effect a landing, and letting off a portion of the gas descended to the ground. The balloon was dragged some distance and came in contact with another tree, by which two more cords were served, and left it retained, only by a part of the netting.

There were no assistance at hand, and the balloon, after being disengaged from the tree, was dragged in despite of all Mr. L.'s efforts to stop its progress, into the water, and continued skipping over the surface, sometimes completely immersing the aeronaut in the water and again elevating him a hundred feet in the air. There were several vessels in the bay, which endeavored to assist him, but were unable to reach him.—The balloon was driven some eight or ten miles from land, and Mr. L., became faint, discouraged at the momentary anticipation of a watery grave. In this perilous condition he continued until Capt. Paine, of the schr. Fame, which was coming up the bay, discovered his danger, and launched a boat, which was rowed to his assistance, and happily, the progress of the balloon was intercepted, and the aeronaut rescued, just as the balloon rolled from the netting, and soared, "free and unconfined" away, and was soon lost to view.

Mr. Lauriat was kindly received on board the schooner, and carried to Gloucester, where he arrived about 9 o'clock. As he was very anxious to return home immediately, Mr. Mason, of the Stage House generously conveyed him to Lynn, where he arrived at 1 o'clock this morning pretty well satisfied, we hope, that ballooning is not the best mode of making gold leaf.—*Transcript.*

We learn that when the doors of the Custora House were opened yesterday morning, the porter found several matches under them, which had been ignited and apparently placed there for the purpose of setting fire to the building. The floor being paved, of course no injury was done.

On Sunday night a cooper's shop in Liberty st. was discovered to have been set on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished.

The Cincinnati Republican cautions its city readers against purchasing butter and cheese brought to that market, without first being assured that they are not infected with the poison from the weed that causes what is known in that quarter as the milk sickness.

MORMONS.—St. Louis papers give us a doleful account of the sufferings of the Mormons. Obligated to leave Missouri, they settled in Shelby county, Illinois; but such are the feelings of their neighbors against them that they were exposed to continual annoyance, and finally attacked by a large mob. Warrants were issued against 15 of the mob, and the militia called to their protection; but the latter refused obedience to their officers. The mob increased, and it was out of the civil and military power to apprehend the ring-leaders of the mob. Thus are the poor Mormons left to their own resources of defence, and we would not be surprised, if they would use desperate means to protect their lives and that of their families against the aggressions of a band of vagabonds.

It grieves us deeply to see, that our neighbors of Illinois suffer "the unalienable rights of American citizens, life, liberty of conscience, and the pursuit of happiness," so shamefully trampled upon, and we hope and wish, that the good sense of the suckers will soon prevail, and amends will be made to the poor, deluded and unfortunate Mormons for the wrongs suffered.

SINGULAR MAN.—There is a queer kind of a christian giving lectures in Lowell, on the theory that the world is to come to an end in 1840. Rev. Wm. Miller is his name. His belief is, that there will be no Millennium in the sense which that epoch is generally expected among Christians; that the second coming of Christ will take place on or about the year 1843, when the world will be purged, by some fiery ordeal, from all its sinful elements so as to render it a fit habitation for the Saints in glory. Some of the Lowell editors speak as though they consider the Rev. gentleman an arrant humbug.
N. Y. Sun.

EXPEDITION FROM ILLINOIS TO OREGON.—We learn from the Peoria Register, that a company of young men, ten or twelve in number, was to leave that place, bound for Oregon, on the first day of May. The articles and expense of the outfit are as follows:

A good riding horse, say	\$75 00
A rifle carrying ball from 16 to 42 to lb.	15 00
Brace of pistols	10 00
Hunting knife	1 00
84 pounds of powder with lead in proportion	5 00
2 wollen blankets	5 00
A pack pony, to be purchased on the frontier	25 00
For contingencies	25 00
	\$161 00

Every man has a horse. The company has a wagon, which will be drawn by two or more of these horses to the frontier, when it will be disposed of, and the loading taken on upon pack horses. The loading consists of a large tent, 18 ft. diameter, capable of accommodating 30 persons; cooking utensils; provisions; wearing apparel and some other articles. The sum allowed above for contingencies will cover the cost of the wagon, cooking utensils, and such other portions of its contents as are held in common.

The Register states that the outfit makes no allowances for expenses on the journey, which will be light, as all provisions and provender will be bought by wholesale, and tavern charges never encountered. From the day of starting, it is not intended to sleep in a house until the company build one on the Columbia river. The first stopping place will be in Independence, Missouri.—Here the party will probably dispose of their wagon, and purchase pack ponies. They will also purchase one month's stock of provisions, upon which they will subsist until they reach the grounds of the buffalo. That animal will furnish their subsistence afterwards till they arrive at the mouth of the Columbia river. Upon reaching the Columbia, the party will proceed to take possession, as American citizens of the most eligible points, and make settlements. These "claims" (to use a pioneer phrase) will be help in common

by the whole company, until the title is recognized by the United States. Should any of the party, however, previously become dissatisfied, he will be at the liberty to leave, but his interest in the possession thus claimed will be forfeited.

—The Register of the 4th inst. says the young men composing this expedition, left Peoria on the 1st, all well mounted and armed. Previous to their departure, they assembled in front of the court-house to exchange congratulation with their friends, and were addressed by Rev. Mr. Hinton, in a brief and impressive manner, when he invoked the blessing of Almighty God upon them and their enterprise.—*Sentinel of Freedom.*

HORRID MURDER.—While we have been penning former occurrences of the day, and slightly noticing the numerous and increasing murders, thefts, &c. committed throughout our land, it has seldom fallen to our lot to record a crime more atrocious or inhuman, than the infliction of wilful and malicious murder on the person of Mrs. ELIZABETH RISK, in this county, on the 9th inst. by the hands of a negro woman, servant of Mrs. R., the particulars of which have been thus related to us: The negro woman had been ordered by Mrs. R. from her work in the corn-field, and told to make on a fire for the purpose of preparing dinner.—The fire was gotten ready with considerable dexterity by the woman, to which was added an unusual quantity of dry brush, the blaze from which Mrs. R. was endeavoring to extinguish, when she was thrown head-long into the fire, by her servant woman; from which awful dilemma she soon extricated herself, but unfortunately, in her retreat, she again came in contact with her negro, by whom she was levelled to the ground with an axe, which penetrated her skull to the brain; notwithstanding, Mrs. R. again rose to her feet, and was again knocked down, and the negro having procured a sharp-pointed knife, endeavored to cut Mrs. R.'s throat, but missed her aim, the knife having been plunged into Mrs. R.'s mouth, severing her tongue in two. The negro, full bent in executing her hellish design, continued to use the knife on Mrs. R.'s body, until she lay motionless on the floor, and supposed by the woman to be dead—who ran with all possible speed to the field, and informed Mrs. R.'s husband, that her mistress had fallen into the fire, and burnt herself to death. Mrs. R. so far recovered as to relate the circumstances to her husband and others, to all which the negro afterwards made acknowledgement. She has been tried before an examining court, and sentenced to await her final trial at our September circuit, at which time we hope her doom will be lastingly sealed. And were it not that we had avowed ourselves unbending advocates of our laws, we would fain see her punishment an hundred fold greater than the mere hanging upon a gallows.—*Whig Banner.*

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—At Cane Hill, Ark., on the night of the 15th of June, several Indians, or persons disguised as Indians, called at the house of Mr. Wright, at a late hour, and requested lodgings for the night. As Wright opened the door to admit them, they pushed forward and stabbed him to death. Mrs. W. escaped, and concealed herself in a cornfield. Completing their work by killing four children, and plundering and firing the house, they fled.

EASY MODE OF FINE EDGING RAZORS.—On the rough side of a strap of leather, or on an undressed calf skin binding of a book, rub a piece of tin, or a common pewter spoon for half a minute or till the leather becomes glossy with the metal.—If the razor be passed over this leather about half a dozen times it will acquire a finer edge than by any other method.
Mechanics Magazine.

TRADE OF THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Daily News states that from the 12th January to the 8th July, of the present year, there have been 1770 steamboat arrivals at that city.—one fourth of the number being boats of the largest class.

SANGUINARY FIGHT BETWEEN A BOY AND A DOG.
It appears that dogs, at the West, sometimes getting separated from their masters in crossing the large rivers, and in other ways, take to the wood, and having no means of subsistence, resort to wild game, sheep and hogs. When they cannot find these, hunger prompts them to attack human beings. A correspondent of the Grafton (Illinois) Backwoodsman, writing from Cullhouse county, in that State, gives the following account of a fearful rencontre, between a young lad and one of those animals, which recently took place in that vicinity:

A short time since, a youth, of about sixteen, was returning home, before it was fairly light in the morning, from the Mississippi river where he had been fishing. On his way, and at a distance from any habitation, he was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by a large dog, that evidently intended to devour him. Though a bold and courageous boy, he was nearly petrified with fear at the unexpected attack and determined ferocity of his assailant. Happily he recovered his presence of mind, almost immediately, and recollecting that he had a dirk knife in his pocket, instantly drew it out and then commenced a bloody battle. Each fought with desperation, and the boy for his life. The nearest dwelling was at a great distance, and the lad had no alternative before him but death or victory. As the dog rushed upon him he struck at him with his knife, and at the second or third pass, wounded him severely. This only rendered the dog still more furious, and he rushed upon the young lad still more fiercely. By this time the boy became more cool and the success he had met with in aiming his blows gave him renewed courage. He now parried the attacks of his assailant with more skill and at every onset inflicted a wound, which rendered him more and more desperate. Victory still seemed doubtful, for though the dog had received many severe wounds, the lad had also lost much blood, and his strength was fast failing.—He saw that his life depended on giving the dog a mortal wound within a short time, for he felt that he could continue the fight but a few moments longer. He coolly waited a favorable opportunity, which happily occurred almost immediately, and exerting his utmost power, struck desperately at the dog. The knife reached his heart, and with a deadly howl the dog fell at his feet and immediately expired. The youth is considerably injured, but is in a fair way of recovery. Had he been without the means of defence, or had he lacked the coolness and courage he displayed, there is not a doubt but the dog would have killed and devoured him.

Noble Deed.—As the steamboat Boston, one of the unemployed boats of the Chelsea Company was preparing to leave the end of long wharf, with a fishing party, on Monday morning, the Engineer, as is usual, set the wheels in motion, when a sudden pressure falling on the spring hawser, by which she was made fast to the wharf, it parted, and the rope springing back struck the Master of the boat on the head, as he was standing on the bow, giving some orders to the crew, and precipitated him into the water, head first, and backwards.

The water was clear, and he was seen rising feet first, but sank a second time, and again rose with his feet and head inclined down, his back towards the surface; but he did not reach it, and was sinking a third time, when Mr. Samuel K. Baily, who was on board, rushed through the crowd and throwing off his hat and coat, plunged into the water. He soon rose to the surface and taking a deliberate Newfoundland dog survey at the objects beneath him, dove down and seized the Master by the legs, brought him nearly to the surface, when by the exertion of great strength he got a new hold and contrived to elevate the drowning man with his head up, and above his own head, which was immersed above the eyes in water. At this critical moment the Master made a convulsive movement and seized Mr. Baily round the neck, and they both sank again.

Mr. B., however, succeeded in freeing himself from his grasp, and again brought him manfully to the surface where he most fortunately derived temporary relief from a plank which had been thrown out from the steamboat, which enabled him to sustain his burden until he could reach a water-logged boat, belonging to a schooner lying at the wharf, which he had just got hold of when the boat belonging to the steamer came to the rescue, and conveyed them on board. The master was almost gone, but there being fortunately a physician on board, he was gradually resuscitated and conveyed in the steamer to East Boston. Mr. Baily was a good deal exhausted, but recovered without assistance, and being supplied with a dry suit of clothes, proceeded with the party on their excursion, as fresh as if nothing had happened, and seemed apparently to think but lightly of the feat he had performed, although he had undoubtedly saved the life of a fellow being.—*Bost. Trans.*

The military force of Pennsylvania presents a grand total of 207,463 men divided as follows:

1 Commander-in-Chief.	
16 Major Generals—34 Brigadiers.	
34 Brigade Inspectors—1 Adjutant General.	
3 Arsenal.	
136 regular regiments, and 5 irregular battalions of militia, numbering	174,929
Cavalry,	5,005
Artillery and infantry,	14,557
Riflemen,	11,966—31,524
Grand total of militia,	207,463

MAY YOU DIE AMONG YOUR KINDRED.—It is a sad thing to feel that we must die away from our home. Tell not the invalid who is yearning after his distant country, that the atmosphere around him is soft, that the gales are filled with balm, and the flowers are springing from the green earth: he knows that the softest air to his heart would be the air which hangs over his native land; that more graceful than all the gales of the south, would breathe the low whispers of an anxious affection; that the very icicles clinging to his own caves, and the snow beating against his own windows, would be far more pleasing to his eyes, than the bloom and verdure which only more forcibly remind him how far he is from that one spot which is dearer to him than the world besides. He may, indeed, find estimable friends, who will do all in their power to promote his comfort and to assuage his pains, but they cannot supply the place of those long known and long loved, they cannot read as in a book the mute language of his face; they have not learned to wait upon his habits and anticipate his wants; and he has not learned to communicate without hesitation all his wishes, impressions and thoughts to them. He feels that he is a stranger, and a more desolate feeling than that could not visit his soul. How much is expressed by that form of oriental benediction, *may you die among your kindred.*—*Greenwood.*

Judge Wilkins, in the U. S. Court at Detroit, has decided that the testimony of an atheist is not admissible.

WARM BREAD.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer gives one or two facts with regard to the article of bread, which deserves extensive circulation. They are as follows:—
"It is a fact to which physicians bear a uniform testimony, that bread should never be taken into the stomach till it has been, at least, twelve hours from the oven. And those families who study their health, take their bread one day ahead, regarding it as unfit for use till 24 hours old."
"It is a fact that a given quantity of bread 24 hours old, will feed one-third more persons than the same quantity of warm bread."

A RAT CAUGHT!—A few days since, a young lady with her attendant beau, was promenading and viewing one of the U. S. establishments in this vicinity, when the fair lady, with truly feminine timidity, became suddenly alarmed by a number of large *wharf rats* crossing her path—and in her fright she fancied that one of the hideous creatures had taken refuge on her lovely person, beneath her dress, which she fortunately succeeded in seizing, and held fast in her hand. Not daring to quit her hold, and almost fainting through alarm, she explained her awkward predicament to her companion, when they sought entrance into a neighboring house, where the lady was kindly received, and shown into a private room, to remove his ratship from beneath the folds of her garments, when, *hands off!* lo and behold, what impudent animal dropped to the floor! Not an enormous rat, but the lady's *BUSTLE*—which had unexpectedly removed from its destination, and caused all the false alarm! It is needless to add that the fair one's difficulties were speedily adjusted, and she soon recovered from her fright.—*Bost. Mer. Jour.*

On the morning of the 6th inst. a dreadful fire occurred at Eastport, Maine, which destroyed a large portion of the property of the town, valued at \$240,000, of which only, \$80,000 are supposed to be insured.

ELECTION TABLE.		
Elections are yet to be held in the following States:		
Rhode Island,	in the month of August,	2 reps.
Maryland,	the first Monday in Oct'r,	8 "
N. Carolina,	in the month of August,	13 "
Alabama,	the first Monday in Aug.	5 "
Mississippi,	the first Monday in Nov.	2 "
Tennessee,	the first Thursday in Aug.	13 "
Kentucky,	the first Monday in Aug.	13 "
Indiana,	the first Monday in Aug.	7 "

The annexed paragraph is copied from the Charlottesville Advocate of the 11th inst. It is sincerely to be hoped that its general republication will prevent future repetitions of the peculiar mode adopted by a portion of the visitors to the tomb of Jefferson of manifesting their veneration for the character of the deceased patriot:

DESECRATION OF THE MONUMENT OF MR. JEFFERSON.—We were very much surprised to see during a late visit to the grave of Mr. Jefferson, that the granite monument has been mutilated and broken by visitors; and that the marble slab over the grave of his wife has also been broken. We trust that the good people of the U. States who travel here for the purpose of seeing the place where the body of this immortal man is laid, will desist from thus desecrating his monument. We consider it worse than sacrilege to be breaking in pieces a monument erected over the ashes of one of the most illustrious of Statesmen and Patriots. We never should dare exhibit as a relic, even the smallest particle of stone which we had been guilty of breaking from the monument of the Sage of Monticello. More than 1000 strangers annually visit the grave of Mr. Jefferson; we hope for the future that all visitors will desist from like depredation.

The Editors in the United States can put a stop to this evil, by cautioning the public against it, and we trust they will do so.

The house of Herman, Briggs & Co., at New Orleans, which suspended payment two years ago last March, say, in a statement which they have made, that the aggregate amount of their debts at the time they suspended, was six millions of dollars, of which they have already paid more than four millions. They say that if success keeps pace with their exertions, by the opening of the next crop they will reduce their liabilities to less than a million and a half; and add that for every dollar they owe, they have its equivalent in debts due from the country.

MARRIED.—On Monday evening by the Rev. C. W. Cloud, WILLIAM BROWN, of Richmond, to MISS MARY ANN SMITH of this county.

On the 19th, at Daniel Gano's, Esq., by the Rev. John Burt, Dr. J. K. Burch, 2nd son of the Rev. James K. Burch, of Georgetown, Ky., to MISS MARIA, youngest daughter of the late John Drummond, Esq., Counselor at Law, Alton North Briton.

DIED.—In this county on the 22d of June, Mr. JOHN ROGERS, in the 67th year of his age. Mr. Rogers was one of the oldest residents of the State, having emigrated with his father, while the country was a wilderness; he always maintained an enviable character for honesty and integrity, and has left a numerous circle of relatives and friends, to treasure up his precepts, and profit by his example.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected weekly for the Kentucky Gazette, by William R. Bradford, Exchange Broker, No. 28, East Main st. near Brennan's.

United States money,	1/2 to 1 adv.
Pennsylvania,	parto 1/2 "
Virginia,	par
Ohio,	1 to 3 disc
Tennessee,	3 to 5 "
North Carolina,	3 to 5 "
South Carolina,	3 to 5 "
Georgia, banks generally,	12 1/2 to 15 "
Alabama,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Louisiana,	1 to 2 1/2 "
Union Bank Mississippi, due in Aug.	10 to 12 1/2 "
Lake Washington,	40 to 45 "
W. F. Feliciano Rail Road,	10 to 12 1/2 "
Com. & R. R. Bank, Vicksburg,	40 to 45 "
Checks on the East,	1/2 to 1 1/2 adv.
New Orleans,	2 to 2 1/2 disc.

WM. R. BRADFORD will purchase notes on all the Banks at the above quotations, when presented in sums of twenty dollars and upwards.

EVER READY!

LYON FIRE COMPANY.

A MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Lyon Fire Company is particularly requested at the Engine House, on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8 o'clock. By order of JOHN REESE, Capt.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30—It

WILLIAM ALLISON,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks for the encouragement heretofore received in the line of his business, and takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work, selected for himself, consisting of Boots, Booties and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for his market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30—It

WHEAT.

A CALDWELL, is happy to be able to state, that the PHOENIX MILLS (formerly the Alluvial Mills) are in such a state of forwardness, that he will be able to receive wheat in about ten days. He will pay the highest price for good sound wheat, delivered at the mills, and invites the Farmers to call as early as practicable, and make engagements for their crops. He will shortly be able to fill all orders for FLOUR and MEAL, which he will warrant of the first quality.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—25—3m

Observer, and Intelligencer insert 3m weekly.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate in Lexington.

BY virtue of a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered on the petition of the heirs of Edward West dec'd. I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 24th day of August next, the property in the petition mentioned, being that formerly owned and in part occupied by Edward West, dec'd. Said property lies on Mill street, between Water and High streets, and has four good substantial buildings upon it; two of them on Water street immediately opposite the head of the Rail Road, and well calculated for business houses; one on High street, a large and commodious family residence.

The property will be sold in parcels conveniently arranged.

TERMS.—One fourth of the purchase money in hand the balance in three annual payments, with interest from the date, to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, and the retention of the title until all the purchase money is paid.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. M.

H. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

July 18, 1839—29—It

CONCERT, at Giron's Saloon.

MR. MCCLERY begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, that by the desire of several of his friends, he will have the honor of giving a second concert THIS EVENING, (the 25th July,) at Giron's Saloon, the particulars of which are given in Programmes. He will again be assisted by Mr. CANDY and Mr. STRACK, who will preside at the Piano-forte.

July 25—It.

CITY SCHOOL.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION.

THERE will be a public Examination of the pupils of this institution on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 25th, 26th and 27th inst. commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. each day. There will also be a Procession of the School, on Thursday, 1st August, which will be formed at the City School Building, at 9 o'clock, A. M. and an Address by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, at the Chapel of Morrison College at 10, A. M. The parents and guardians of the pupils, the friends of Education, and the public generally are invited to attend both the examination and address.

WM. A. LEAVY, Ch'm. } City School }
JNO. T. LEWIS, } Committee.
WM. WILSON, }

Lex. July 25, 1839—30—It

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his farm of 270 acres, 1 1/2 miles South-east of Nicholasville, about 3/4 mile from the Nicholasville, Danville, and Lancaster Turnpike road, of which 170 acres are in cultivation, the residence is Woodland pasture. There is an orchard of choice fruit, and good improvements on the farm; also, never failing water, convenient to the dwelling house. The terms proposed are one-third in hand, and the balance in one and two years.

Those who wish to purchase, will please call and view the premises, where the price will be made known.

GEORGE MORINE.

July 25, 1839—30—4*

Special Notice.

Our correspondent and friends are informed that we continue to supply orders on all Lotteries under the management of D. S. Gregory & Co. and prizes are paid on demand in Cash only, as heretofore. All are requested to be very particular to address name and number, S. J. SYLVESTER, No. 130 Broadway, and No. 22 Wall-street.

June, 27, 1839—26—It

Unexampled Mammoth Scheme!!!

THE following details of a scheme of a lottery to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be unparalleled in the history of Lotteries. Prizes to the amount have never before been offered to the public. It is true there are many blanks, but on the other hand the extremely low charge of \$20 a ticket, the value and number of the Capitals, and the revival of the good old custom, of warranting that every prize shall be drawn and sold, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the Six Hundred Prize-Holders.

To those disposed to adventure, we recommend early application to be made to us for tickets—when the prizes are all sold, blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance. We, therefore, emphatically say, DELAY NOT, but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, SYLVESTER & CO. 156, Broadway, New-York.

Observe the number, 156.

\$700,000!! \$500,000! \$25,000!
6 prizes of \$20,000! 2 of 15,000,
and 3 of 10,000!

Grand Real Estate and Bank Stock Lottery, of property situated in New Orleans.

The richest and most magnificent scheme ever presented to the public in this or any other country.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the direction of the Commissioners, acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1839. Schmidt & Hamilton, Managers—Sylvester & Co. 156, Broadway, New York, Sole Agents.

NO COMBINATION NOS.

100,000 Tickets, from No. 1 upwards, in succession.

THE deeds of the property and the stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize Holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize, THE ARCADE, 286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches on Gravier street; rented at about \$37,000 per annum.—valued at \$700,000

1 prize, CITY HOTEL, 162 feet on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches on Camp street; rented at \$25,000—valued at \$500,000

1 prize, DWELLING HOUSE, adjoining the Arcade, No. 16, 24 feet 7 inches on Natchez street, rented at \$1200—valued at \$30,000

1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at \$30,000

1 prize, Ditto, adjoining the Arcade, No. 20, 23 feet front on Natchez street; rented at \$1200—valued at \$30,000

1 prize, Ditto, No. 20, North-East corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 40 feet front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom house street; rented at \$1500—valued at \$30,000

1 prize, Ditto, No. 24, South-west corner of Basin and Custom-house street; 32 feet 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet 7 inches on Franklin street, 127 feet 10 1/2 inches deep in front of Custom-house street; rented at \$1500—valued at \$30,000

1 prize, Ditto, No. 339, 24 feet 8 inches on Royal street, by 129 feet 14 inches deep, rented at \$100—valued at \$15,000

1 prize, 250 shares Canal Bank stock, \$100 each.—valued at \$25,000

1 do. 200 do. Commercial do. \$100 each.—valued at 20,000

1 do. 150 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. do. 15,000

1 do. 100 do. City Bank, do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 100 do. do. do. do. do. 10,000

1 do. 50 do. Exchange Bank, do. do. 5,000

1 do. 50 do. do. do. do. do. 5,000

1 do. 25 do. Gas Light Bank, do. do. 2,500

1 do. 25 do. do. do. do. do. 2,500

1 do. 15 do. Mechanics & Traders do. do. 1,500

1 do. 15 do. do. do. do. do. 1,500

20 do. 10 do. Louisiana State do. do. each prize \$1000. 20,000

10 do. each 2 shares of \$100 each prize \$300, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 do. each 1 share of \$100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 do. each 1 share of \$100, New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 do. each 1 share of \$100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 PRIZES, \$1,500,000

Tickets \$20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their numbers, as also those containing the prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the numbers, the other will contain the 600 prizes, and the first 600 numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such prizes as shall be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the drawing, unencumbered and without any deduction.

SYLVESTER & CO. 156, Broadway, New York.

May 1839—30—1st Dec.

Lard Oil.

THE undersigned manufacturers, and will keep a constant supply of the above for sale.

JOHN CORNWALL.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30—It

BLASTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER.—200

Kegs for sale by

MONTMOLLIN & CORNWALL.

Lexington, July 25, 1839—30—4t

Copartnership Notice.

A. F. HAWKINS, having become a joint partner with J. G. MORRISON, in the Mercantile business in this place, they will continue the same, in the Store Rooms lately occupied by said Morrison, No. 27, West-main street, under the name and style of HAWKINS & MORRISON, where they would be glad to see their friends, and the old customers of the House. Their stock of Goods is perhaps not inferior to any in Lexington, and will be sold at the lowest market prices.

Lexington, July 18, 1839—29—3t

N. B. The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers, for the support he has received from them, and asks a continuance of their patronage.—Those whose accounts and notes are due will please call and settle them, as it is important the old business of the House should be closed as speedily as possible.

J. G. MORRISON.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate large HARNESS HORSE, of fine appearance, works remarkably well. Apply to BEN F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex. July 18, 1839—29—4t

LAMP OIL.—A few Hogsheads very superior Bleached Winter Strained Oil, just received from Boston, will be sold low, in lots to suit purchasers.

B. F. N. CRUTCHFIELD.

MACKEREL.—A small lot, in half, quarter and one eighth barrels, Boston inspection, a fine article for family use, and in fine order, for sale by

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lexington, July 18, 1839—29—It

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 5th, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, endowing the Leeburg Academy, and for other purposes. Class 4, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. July 20, 1839. D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	"	\$30,000	50	"	300
1	"	10,000	100	"	100
1	"	8,000	65	"	80
1	"	5,000	65	"	50
1	"	4,000	65	"	40
1	"	3,120	130	"	30
30	"	1,500	4,680	"	20
50	"	500	27,040	"	10
50	"	400		"	10

Tickets \$10. Shares in proportion. 78 number Lottery, 13 Drawn Ballots.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

FOR the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, Class 5th, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland Class 13, for 1839. To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. July 24, D. S. Gregory & Co. Managers.

SPLINDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	\$12,000	36	Prizes of	100
1	"	3,500	56	"	40
1	"	2,000	56	"	30
1	"	1,224	56	"	20
50	"	500	2,352	"	8
30	"	150	15,400	"	4

Tickets \$4—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington, Main street, next door to the Library.

Saddle Harness and Trunk MANUFACTORY.

No. 23, Main-street, Lexington, Ky.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his old friends, customers and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would respectfully inform them that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, at his old stand, on Main-street, immediately opposite the Kentucky Gazette Office, where he is prepared, on short notice, and reasonable terms, to execute all orders in his line of business.

His stock now on hand is very large, and in point of neatness and the style of workmanship, is unsurpassed by that made in this city or elsewhere, which he will dispose of at reduced prices. He respectfully invites those wishing any articles in his line to give him a call, as he thinks he can suit them as well, if not better, than they can be in this city.

ROBERT HUSTON.

Lexington, July 11 1839—28—3m

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and close on the last day of February, and be delivered by the following faculty viz:

BENJAMIN W. DUDLEY, M. D. Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES M. BUSH, M. D. Adjunct Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery.

JAMES C. CROSS, M. D. Prof. of Institutes and Medical Jurisprudence.

NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, M. D. Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

THOMAS D. MITCHELL, M. D. Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ROBERT PETER, M. D. Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The cost of a full course of Lectures is One hundred and fifty Dollars. The Matriculation fee, entitling to use of the Library is Five Dollars. The Dissecting ticket (which is optional with the pupil,) is Ten Dollars.—The Graduation fee is Twenty Dollars. Good boarding and lodging, including fuel and light from Two Dollars and Fifty Cents to Four Dollars per week.

Lexington Fire, Life, and Marine Insurance Company.

CHARTERED by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last, CAPITAL \$300,000 DOLLARS.—This Company insures Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country, Steam, Keel and Flat Boats, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the perils of the sea.

"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! The owners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call."

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders:

JOHN W. HUNT, President.
WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, M. C. JOHNSON, DANIEL VERTNER, THOS. C. OREAR, H. H. TIERBERGER, A. O. NEWTON, Secretary.
ALVAN STEPHENS, Surveyor.
Lex. May 7, 1838 21-tf

Great Western Manufactory



OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS;
Venetian Blinds, Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
No. 15, Hunt's Row, LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Railroad Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFACTORY; and is now making some of the most fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he can Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere,—my stock is tolerable large. It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on accommodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty, durability, and low prices combined together will have the effect.

PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plain, Gold or Ornamental Signs—Landscape Painting on walls or fine boards, in oil or distemper colors—Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNAMENTAL PAINTING—AS may be wanted. All orders executed with neatness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

It may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghanies. The subscriber figures and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiment.

HORACE E. DIMICK,
Lexington, June 20, 1839. No. 15, Hunt's Row.

\$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on the Nicholasville Turnpike, 5 miles from Lexington, on the 21st of June, a Negro Boy named ALFRED, but commonly known and generally answers to the name of Foot. He is about 14 years old, dark complexion, heavy built, very low forehead, flat face large mouth, very flat nose, very flat foot, his hair comes very low, nearly to his eyebrows. He had a home-made fannel shirt on and I think mixed gray pantaloons. When spoken to quickly rather given to stammering. I will give \$20 if taken in this or any adjoining county, or \$100 if taken out of the State, with all reasonable charges.

WM. ROMAN.
July 4, 1839 27-tf

To Planters and Owners of Slaves.

PLANTERS and others in any section of the United States, having slaves rendered unfit for labor by the following diseases, and who wish to dispose of them on reasonable terms, will please address Dr. J. King, No. 28, Camp street, New Orleans, stating disease, age, and where to be seen, which will meet with immediate attention. Yaws, Scrofula, Ulcers of all kinds, Chronic Diarrhea, Venereal, Mercurial disease, Nerve Consumption, sometimes called negro poison, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, and female diseases.

The Little Rock Times (Florence Gazette); Charleston Courier; the journals in the city of Mobile, and Lexington, Ky. and the Daily Courier, Natchez, will insert the advertisement headed, "To Planters and owners of Slaves," for three months and forward their accounts to me for payment.

June 20, 1839—25-3m [N. O. Bulletin.]

FOR SALE.

A BLACK WOMAN, about 35 or 40 years old. She Cooks, Washes, &c.—apply to the Editor of this paper.
Lexington, March 21—12-tf.

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will immediately consult me upon the subject.

JAMES E. DAVIS.
Lexington, February 14, 1839—7tf

NEW FIRM.

M'LEAR & BEARD,

HAVE entered into partnership in the Grocery business, at the old stand of F. M'LEAR, corner of Main street and Broadway, and they would respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Comprising every article usually kept in a house of the kind. Their SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, &c. &c. are the best in the market, and they would respectfully inform the old friends and customers of the house, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and first rate assortment of

They have just received a large assortment of Queensware and Stoneware. Also, 250 barrels of Crumbaugh's superior Superfine FLOUR, &c.
Advances made on goods sent on commission. They will receive and forward goods at the usual prices.
F. M'LEAR, JOSEPH BEARD.
Lexington, April 25—17-3m

NUMEROUS LATE, HIGHLY IMPORTANT,

and unquestionable testimonials from the first men in our country, proving beyond a doubt that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed "A PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HUMAN FAMILY," may be seen at the General Depository, Boston, or by calling on any of the many thousand Agents throughout the country.
For sale by D. BRADFORD, Agent, Main-st. Lex.

NOTICE THIS.

WHITE SULPHUR WELL, SCOTT Co. Ky.,
The undersigned has taken possession of this useful fountain, having the sole management of it by contract. The arrangements have been made under the advice and judgement of Major A. Throckmorton, of Louisville, so well known for his experience, capacity and judgment in such matters. I have the assurance of the continued advice, and occasional visits of this same distinguished individual during the watering season. I will be able to accommodate all who may come. I am prepared to give reasonable satisfaction to all.

I have associated with myself, several active, efficient, and respectable gentlemen, to assist me in accommodating my visitors. Among these I will mention Mr. John T. Campbell, late of Frankfort, and Mr. L. Calvert, the recent proprietor of the Well. This celebrated fountain of white Sulphur Water is situated about ten miles from Frankfort and seven from Georgetown, and within half a mile from the great Turnpike road between the two places. The location is upon the land of Col. R. M. Johnson, and one mile from his residence and the Choctaw Academy. The water is used from a pump, which brings it 27 feet below the surface of the earth.—It has been a place celebrated for the last 50 years as a resort for Doctors, but has only been known as a watering place for the last two years.

This Well or fountain of water has been visited by literary and scientific gentlemen, among whom the celebrated Dr. B. W. Dudley, of Lexington, who stands so eminently high in his profession, as well as for his literary attainments. He has said this water is of superior quality and usefulness, and recommends it to the invalid, as healthful and valuable, and to the healthy, to preserve their health. Mr. John Lewis, late of Virginia, and now resident of Kentucky, distinguished for his literary and scientific acquirements, has visited most of the watering places in the United States, and gives this the most decided preference over all.

The water is cold and pleasant. A taste for it is soon created by using it, in most persons.
The warm baths made some extraordinary cures last season. The cold and shower baths will also be well attended to; they also have proved beneficial and delightful. The Well is within a mile of Elkhorn, which affords good fishing at all times. The woods and forest in which it is located, affords every amusement and exercise that can excite those who seek bodily exercise for health or pleasure.
Daily Stages will run to the springs from Frankfort and Lexington, connecting with other daily Stages to every point in the State.

I therefore invite to this pleasant retreat, those who seek retirement from the cares of business in this warm season of the year. I invite the invalid to come who wishes to be restored to good health, and all who wish to preserve their health, and those who seek innocent recreation and amusement, to come, as I pledge myself to devote my time and attention to their accommodation and comfort. I will be prepared to accommodate all who may come on horseback or in their private carriages, with stables and provender or good pasturage. I solicit patronage, and pledge myself to merit it.
E. ZEYSING.

P. S. There is a Post Office at the White Sulphur Well, which brings the daily news and will enable those who are here to keep up their correspondence.
May 25, 1839 23-tf

State, County, Corporation & Company SEALS.

THE Subscriber is prepared to execute all orders in the above line, with neatness and despatch, at his Watch and Jewellery Establishment, No. 27, Main-st., opposite Brennan's Hotel.
FRANKLIN THORPE.
April 4, 1839. 14-tf.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he continues the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge.
JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will attend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-tf

LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OCCUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER.)

The subscriber having taken the above establishment is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refurnished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be made to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and will receive particular care and attention.
The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those States.

B. W. TODD.
Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-tf

Fayette Fashionable Cabinet & Chair WARE-ROOM,

1st and 2nd Stories—No. 17, East Main Street, LEXINGTON, KY.

THANKFUL for the very liberal encouragement I have met with since I commenced the above business, I take this means of informing my customers and the public generally, that having purchased a large and commodious house, suitable for the accommodation and exhibition of the extensive stock of
Cabinet Ware, Chairs, Mattresses, Blinds, and other articles in my line, which it is my determination to keep constantly in stock, I am prepared to offer the greatest inducement to those who favor me with calls. I am permanently fixed in Lexington, and I am confident I can give entire satisfaction to purchasers. The stock at present on hand consists in part of
Splendid Spring-seat Sofas, Mahogany Bureaus, Sideboards, Secretaries, Wardrobes, Pier & Dressing Tables, with and without Marble Tops.
The assortment of CHAIRS is very large, and various in style and quality, and at reduced prices. I will fill in the most speedy manner possible, all orders of the above named articles, as well as every thing pertaining to the UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS; besides which, I have VENETIAN BLINDS, of the most approved style at moderate prices.
Furniture delivered in all parts of the city without charge to the purchaser.
Funeral calls will meet prompt attention.
In the second story of my establishment I keep every variety of the finest finished Furniture, and I solicit a call from the public whether they wish to buy or not.
JAMES G. MATHERS.
March 21, 1839—12-tf.

NEW GOODS,

JUST received, and for sale, by CAVINS & BRADFORD, No. 1 Hunt's Row, and assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. consisting in part of French, English, and American prints, Painted Muslins, Chilly Muslin, Dolans, French and Russia Linens, &c. &c.
Also—a few thousand Spanish Cigars, all of which, will be sold low at public or private sale.
CAVINS & BRADFORD.
Lexington, May 23, 1839. 21-tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN FISCHER, Tailor, Scourer, Dyer, & Renovator.—Respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has removed his shop from Main street to Short street, opposite the Post Office, where he will continue to carry on his business in all its branches, in a superior style, and hopes for a continuance of their favors.
Lexington, June 27, 1839—26-tf

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.
July 19, 1837 22-tf

Doctor Holland

HAS changed his residence to Mrs. HARPER'S, Main Street, second building above Brennan's Tavern. His shop is still next door to Norton's Drug Store, Main Street, nearly opposite the Court House.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-5

DR. DAVID WALKER

respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his profession. He may be found at Dr. B. W. DUDLEY'S Shop.
April 17, 1839. 16-tf

Western Emporium.

JUST received, and now open for inspection, at the Western Emporium of Fashion, a large and splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Fancy Articles and Ready Made Clothing of every description, which I selected myself in the Eastern Cities, with great care as to style and quality. The public in general are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, as great inducements will be held out to those wishing to purchase.
THOMAS RANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main Street.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-tf

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.
C. H. CHAPMAN.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 14-tf

George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, LANCASTER, Ky.
WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839 23-tf

NEW GOODS,

JUST received, and for sale, by CAVINS & BRADFORD, No. 1 Hunt's Row, and assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. consisting in part of French, English, and American prints, Painted Muslins, Chilly Muslin, Dolans, French and Russia Linens, &c. &c.
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THOMAS RANKIN,
No. 14, W. Main Street.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 18-tf

N. B. A splendid assortment of TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS,

which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers. The TAILORING BUSINESS is still carried on with neatness and despatch.
T. R.

To Stammerers.

FROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.
C. H. CHAPMAN.
Lexington, May 2, 1839. 14-tf

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late

firm of BOWMAN & DUNN, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date.
JOHN BOWMAN.
May 2, 1839. 18-tf

George R. McKee,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, LANCASTER, Ky.
WILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State.
June 6, 1839 23-tf

JOHN J. McALLA,

Attorney at Law.
WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His office is on Main street, in the front rooms over the Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the Lexington Library.
Lexington, K. Nov 28, 1838—48-ly

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,

ATTORNEYS at Law and Barristers, will, in future, practice in association. Their Office is on Main-street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-tf

SPUN COTTON,

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.
A. CALDWELL.
August 23, 1838 34-tf

E. Perkins's Tavern,

Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public

generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,

TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS

well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.
Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48t

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine, pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best quality is in its specific and curative effects on female weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are condemned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local and general debility; and because they find no relief from the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weaknesses, as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH. And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions and irregularities to which unmarried and young females are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and curative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington.

JABEZ BEACH,

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHAIROTTES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-tf

Valuable City Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will expose at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Friday, the 30th of the present month, ALL HIS REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF LEXINGTON, consisting of the following HOUSES and LOTS, to-wit:

No. 1. A LARGE BRICK HOUSE and LOT on the corner of Mulberry and Water Street, formerly occupied by me as a residence and a Grocery Store, and at present occupied as a Tavern by E. Perkins. This Lot fronts 66 feet on Water street and runs back the whole length of the square to Hill street, and fronts the same number of feet on that street. The House and Lot will be divided so as to make six separate tenements, a plot of which may be seen by calling at my store on Hunt's Row. The very commodious and well arranged Brick Stables attached to this property, will constitute one tenement, and will be sold separately from the other property.

No. 2 and 3. The TWO NEW BRICK HOUSES on Hunt's Row, now occupied, the one by myself and the other by S. Dunn, as Grocery Stores. These Houses were erected within the last two years, are well arranged for business houses, and are in a position to command a large share of business.

No. 4. The undivided moiety of the BRICK HOUSE and LOT, on Mulberry street, immediately opposite the upper end of the Market-House, now occupied as a Grocery. This is decidedly one of the best business houses in the city, commanding, from its position, a very large share of the patronage of those attending the market. The other half of this property is owned by John L. Martin, Esq. of Louisville, and could be doubtless purchased by any one desiring the whole.

The whole of the above property is eligibly situated for business, and is desirable to any one wishing to invest their capital in real estate, on account of the readiness with which it rents at a good interest.

Terms of sale.—One fourth of the purchase money will be required in 4 months, upon the execution of a negotiable note, payable in either of the Banks of the city; the balance in one and two years, with interest on the last payment only.

DAVID MEGOWAN.
Lexington, July 4, 1839—27-tf

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING BUSINESS will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY,
UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable character, and who can come well recommended.
Lex Sep 7.—53-tf B. & H.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross-St., LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD.

[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of STEAM AND MACHINERY to the MANUFACTURING OF HATS, which he hopes will at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of Fur and Silk Hats.

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1839 and 9, for Gentlemen's Hats
December 27, 1838 52-100tboth

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a HEMP HECKLE, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.
October 4, 1838 40-tf

LEXINGTON FASHIONABLE AND GENERAL FURNITURE ESTABLISHMENT.

THANKFUL for the very liberal support which I have received for the last seven years that I have been in business, I would inform my friends and the public, that I still carry on, at my old stand, on Lime-street, 2d door above the Jail, and having an immense large stock of

Furniture, Chairs, Blinds, Mattresses, &c.

On hand, of the latest fashions and best quality, prepared for the spring and summer sales, and wishing to increase my business to double what it has been, I have reduced my prices lower than they have ever been in this city, and I think sufficiently low to compete with any Western or Eastern city. Call and see, and if I do not sell cheap, then tell me of it. For specimens of my work, I would refer the public to some of the most fashionable houses in the City, and to my extensive Warehouse. As usual, I will deliver any thing that I sell any where in the city, in good order, and free of charge.

All kinds of Upholstering will be attended to at the same reduced price.

P. S. I am prepared to attend funeral calls at any hour or place.

JAS. MARCH.
April 4, 1830 14-tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of